9: Cardim--482-484 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba -1-2
116, 225, 262

"Of the Fishes that swimme in the salt water: also Shel-fishes, Trees and Fowles of the Sea: of Rivers and the Creatures which live therein; and the Beasts and Plants brought thither out of Portugall.

The Oxe-fish [AW: the manatee] in these parts is a Royall fish, esteemed above all other fishes, very healthfull in eating, and of a good taste, either salted or fresh: And it rather seemeth Beefe then Fish, and some doubts there were, because it was eaten on fish dayes; the flesh is all grained like Beefe, and so it is cut in slices, and they dresse it at the smoake like Bacon, or hanged [483] Beefe. In the taste, if it be eaten or sodden with Cabidge, or other herbes, it tasteth like Beefe, and drest in sowce it tasteth like Mutton; and rosted, both in smell, taste, and fatnesse it is like Porke, and hath fat also.

The Fish in his making seemeth a land creature, and chiefly an Oxe, the head is altogether of an Oxe, with skinne and haire, eares, cheekes, and tongue; the eyes are exceeding small for the bodie it hath, he shutteth and openeth them when hee listeth, which other fishes doe not; over the vents it hath two skinnes wherewith he closeth them, and by them he breatheth, and it cannot bee long under water without breathing, it hath no more nor other finnes but the taile; which is all round and close; the bodie is of a great bignesse, all full of yellow haires, it hath two armes of a cubite long, with two hands

like round peeles, and on them he hath five fingers all close one to another, and every finger hath his nayle like a mans nayle. Under these armes the female have two paps, wherewith shee bringeth up her young; she beareth but one at once: the inward part and the inwards of this fish are like an Oxes, with liver, and lights, &c. In the head over the eyes neere the braines it hath two stones of a good bignesse, white and heavie, they are of great esteeme, and are the onely remedie for the Stone: for beaten to powder and drunke in wine or water it causeth to void the stone, as it happened that giving it to a person to drinke, leaving other many experiences, within one houre hee voided a stone as bigge as an Almond, and remained sound, being before at the point of death. The bones of this fish are all massie and white like Ivorie. They make of it great store of *Butter, they take two leaves as from a Hogge; and the most of the Butter it hath in the taile, which being of a yard or more in length, it melteth all into Butter, it hath a good taste, and for to dresse or frie fish, and for light. It is verie good also for Medicines, as the Hogges Grease, it is white and smelleth well, it hath no smell of fish. This fish is taken with Harping-Irons; it is found in the salt Rivers, neere [484] the fresh water: it feedeth on an herbe that groweth by the borders, and within the Rivers, and where this herbe groweth, and neere the Springs of fresh water, whereof hee onely drinketh. They are verie great, some weigh tenne, others fifteene hundred, and such a fish hath beene taken, that an hundred men could not get it out of the water, but they broke it up there where it was killed."

* Or Greace, or Oile: so after. Mantega in the Portugall word."

9: Cardim--485-486 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 225

"Because this Coast is full of many Bayes, Nookes, and Creekes, there came great store of Whales to these Concaves chiefly from May to September, when they spawne and bring up their young, and also because they come to the great store of fish that at this time there is in these Creekes. They are sometime so many that ye may see fortie or fiftie together, men doe say that they doe cast the Amber that they find in the Sea, and whereof they also feed, and therefore is some of it found in this Coast; others doe say that the Sea it selfe doth cast it on the shoares with great tempests, and commonly it is found after a great storme, and all the beasts doe eate of this Amber, and great diligence is needfull after the tempests that they may not find it eaten. It is very dangerous to [486] saile in small Barkes along this Coast, for besides other dangers, the Whales overwhelme many, if they heare any ringing, they are so scared as Horses when they heare the sound of a Drumme, and are as fierce as Lions, many runne upon the shoare, and great store of Oile is made of them. They have the head open, and there they breathe, and cast at once great store of water, and scatter it so in the Aire, as if it were a great showre."

"The fish Beijupira is like the Sturgeon of Portugall, and so it is held and esteemed of heere as a royall fish: it is very healthfull, fat, and of a good taste, they bee infinite, and some of their rowes are a span in compasse about: these fishes are taken in the broad Sea, with a hooke and line, it is six or seven spannes long; the bodie is round, blacke on the backe and the belly white.

The Oxe-eie is like the Tunnyes of Spaine, as well in bignesse as in making, inward as outward; it is verie fat, it hath sometime betweene leafe and leafe courses of fat as thicke as a Portugall (d) Tester; they are cut in backes and bellies like the Tunnyes, and of them is made great store and verie good (e) Butter, it hath leaves like a Hogge, is a fish esteemed and of a good taste, it deserveth well the name of Oxe fish, as well in his beautie, as his bignesse, the eies are properly like an Oxe, and therefore it hath this name.

The fish Camurupi is also a royall fish, and esteemed in these parts, the graine of it all in flakes, enterlarded with fat and grease, and of a good taste, it hath many bones through all the bodie, and is dangerous in eating. It hath a finne on the backe, which it carries alwaies raised upwards, it is of two or three quarters long, the fish is long of twelve and thirteene quarters in length, and of a good bignesse, and two men have much

"(d) Or foure shillings a piece.

(e) Or Greace.

adoe to lift up one of them, they are taken with Harping Irons, there are many of them, and much (f) Oile is made of them.

This wilde fish, which the Indians call Piraembu, (that is, a fish that snorteth, the reason is, because wheresoever it is, is heard by his snorting) is of a good bignesse, about [485] eight or nine spannes, it is of a good taste, and esteemed; it hath in the mouth two stones as broad as a hand, exceeding strange, with them they breake the Wilkes whereof they feed, the Indians esteeme the stones and weare them about their neckes as a Jewell.

There are many other fishes of sundrie kinds, that are not in Spaine, and commonly of a good taste and healthfull. Of the fishes of Portugall in these parts are also many, to wit, a fish called Tainhas, and a great multitude, and it hath beene tried that the Tainha beeing fresh, and laid to the stinging of a Snake is another Unicorne. There want no Sea-breames, a fish called Chicharros, it is like a Mackerill, Pargos, or great Sea-breames, Sargos, other Sea-breames, Garazes, Darados the Needle-fish, Cod-fishes, but these are rare, Pilchards like them of Spaine, are found at sometimes in the River of Januarie, and the most parts of the South, Scates, and Rayes; these Rayes some have

---

"(f) Or Butter."

in their mouth two bones, and breake with them the Wilkes.

All these fishes are so healthfull that in these parts they are eaten after Milke, after flesh, and all a whole Lent without Oile or Vineger, and it causeth no scabs nor other diseases as in Europe, but rather it is given to the sicke, though they have a Fever, or be very weake."

9: Cardim--486 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 226, 861

"There is great store of the Sword-fishes, they are great and fierce, for they have a snowt like a Sword, all full of teeth round about, verie sharpe, and as bigge as Dogges teeth or bigger; they are a mans hand or more, and the length is according to the greatnesse of the fish. Some of these snowts or Swords are of eight or ten spannes long; with these they make a cruell battell with the Whales, for raising it upward, and striking so many strokes on her, and so fast that it is a wonderfull thing: the Sharkes resort to the bloud, and sucke it in such sort till she dieth, and so many are found dead and cut in pieces. With this snowt also they catch the fishes whereof they feed. The Indians use these snowts when they are young for to beate their children, and to feare them when they are disobedient unto them."

9: Cardim--487
116, 226, 411

(1583-1601) 1906

Tupinamba

"Upon this Coast are many sorts of Sharkes, and in it are found sixe or seven kinds of them; it is a very fierce and cruell fish, and kils many persons, especially those that swimme. The Rivers are full of them; they are so cruell that it happened one to runne after an Indian that went in a Boate, and put him in such a straight, that the young man leaping ashore, the Sharke leapt after him thinking to have caught him, and fell on drie land where they killed him. In the broad Sea where also are many, they kill them with Snares, and Harping Irons, and they are so eager, greedie, and love flesh, and they are so devouring, that they find in their bellies, skinnes, pieces of cloth, shirts and breeches, that fall from the Sailers, they goe ordinarily accompanied with certaine verie faire fishes of divers colours called Pelgrimes. They make great store of Oile of them, and the Indians use the teeth in their Arrowes, because they are verie sharpe, cruell, and venemous, and verie seldome, or with great difficultie are they healed that are hurt with them."

9: Cardim--487[2] (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 226

"The flying fishes are ordinarily of a spanne long or little more, it hath the eies verie faire, of a certaine verie gallant picture, that beautifies it much, and doe seeme precious stones, the head is also very faire, it hath wings like Reere-mice, but of a silver hue; they are much persecuted of the other fishes, and for to escape they flie in flockes, like Stares, or Sparrowes, but they flie not verie high, they are also good to eat, and when they flie they glad the Sailers, and many times they fall in the ship, and come in at the Cabbin windowes.

Botos and Toninas, are two kinds of Porpoises. Of these fishes there are great abundance, as in Europe."

"They find also in this Coast Salmonets, but they are rare, and not so esteemed, nor of so good a taste as those of Europe. The Soles of these parts are verie rare, they have this propertie, that when they are to be boiled or fried they beate them, and the more stroakes they give [488] them, the stiffer they are, and the better to eate, and if they beate them not, they are soft and nothing worth.

As in this Countrie of Brasill are many Snakes, and venemous Wormes, whereof wee will speake hereafter, there are likewise many fishes verie venemous.

The Toad fish, in their language, Amayacu, is a small fish, a spanne long, painted, it hath faire eies, taking it out of the water it snorteth verie much, and cutteth the hookes, and out of the water it swelleth much, all the poison lies in the skinne, and flaying they eate it: but eating it with the skinne it killeth. It chanced a young man to eate one with the skinne, who died almost suddenly; the Father said, I will eate the fish that killed my Sonne, and eating of it died also presently, it is a great poison for Rats, for those that eate of it doe die presently.

There is another kind of Toad fish of the same fashion that the other, but it hath many cruell prickles, as a Hedge-hogge; it snorteth, and swelleth out of the water; the skinne also killeth, especially the prickles, because they are verie venemous, fleaing it, it is eaten, and it is good for the bloudie Fluxe. There is another Toad fish, called in their tongue, Itaoça, it is three square, and the bodie such, that all of it is like a Dagger; it is faire, it hath the eies bluish, it is eaten fleade; the poison consisteth in the skinne,

livers, guts, and bones, whatsoever creature doth eate it, dieth.

Puraque is like the Scate, it hath such vertue that if any touch it, he remaineth shaking as one that hath the Palsie, and touching it with a sticke, or other thing it benummeth presently him that toucheth it, and while he holdeth the sticke over him, the arme that holdeth the sticke is benummed, and asleepe; it is taken with flue-nets, and with casting Nets it maketh all the bodie tremble, and benummes it with the paine, but beeing dead it is eaten, and it hath no poison.

The Caramuru are like the Sea Snakes of Portugall, of ten or fifteene spans long, very fat, and roasted taste like [489] Pigge; these have strange teeth, and many men are maymed by their bytings, and the hand or foot where they were bitten, doe rot away. It hath over all the bodie many prickels. The Countrimen say that they engender with the Snakes; for they finde them many times knit with them, and many in the sands tarrying for the Sea Snakes.

Amoreaty is like the Toad fish, it is full of prickels, and thrusts himselfe under the sand along th shoare, and prickes the foot or hand underneath that toucheth it, and it hath no other remedie but only by fire.

Amayacurub is round and of the bignesse of the (k) Bugallos of Spaine, and are very venemous, it hath the bodie full of Wartes, and therefore it is called Curub, that is to say. a Wart in their Language.

"(k) A fish so called."

Jerepomonga, is a Snake that liveth in the Sea; her manner of living is to lie very still, and whatsoever living thing that toucheth it, remaineth so fast sticking to it that in no wise it can stirre, and so he feedeth and sustaines himselfe. Sometimes it commeth out of the Sea, and becommeth very small, and as soone as it is toucht it sticketh fast, and if they goe with the other hand to lose themselves, they remaine also fast by it, and then it becommeth as bigge as a great Cable, and so carrieth the person to the Sea, and eateth it, and because it cleaveth so fast, it is called-Terepomong, that is to say, a thing that cleaveth fast.

Finally, there are many kinds of very venomous fishes in the Sea, that have so vehement a poison, that ordinarily none escapeth that eateth or toucheth them."

9: Cardim--490-493 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba-1-4
116, 226

"The Seas of these parts are very plentifull of Cuttles, this kind of fish hath a hood alwaies full of very blacke Inke: this is their defence from the greater fishes, for when they come to catch them, they cast that Inke before their eies, and the water becommeth very blacke, and then hee goes his waies. They take them with shooting at them, but they baite them first, they are also taken with lights by night. For to eate them they beate them, and the more, the softer they are, and of better taste.

Apula is a shel-fish like the joint of a Cane: it is rare, it is eaten and drinking it fasting in Powder, a sovereigne remedie for the Milt or Spleene.

In these parts are infinite of the Sea-fomes, and are great, as broad as a hat; they have many foulds wherewith they catch the fish, and resemble the Barberie Purses, they are not eaten; if they sting any one, they cause great paines, and cause to weepe, and so said an Indian that was stung with one of them, that he had [491] received many wounds with Arrowes, but never wept till then; they are never seene but in neape tides (or slow waters, therefore the Portugals call them Agnas Mortas, or Dead waters.)

The Uça is a kind of Crab found in the mire, and they are infinite, and the foode of all this Countrie, chiefly for the slaves of Guinea, and the Indians of the Countrie, they have a good taste, upon them is good drinking cold water. They have a particularitie to bee noted, that when they cast their shell they goe into their holes, and there they are two or three moneths, and casting the shell, mouthes and feet, they come so out, and they grow againe as before.

Guainumu is a kind of Crab so great, that a mans legge will goe into their mouth. They are good to eate; when it doth thunder they come out of their holes, and make so great a noise the one with the other, that men have gone out with their weapons, thinking they had beene enemies; if they doe eate a certaine herbe, whosoever eateth them then dieth, these are of the Land, but keepe in holes neere the Sea side.

The Aratu Crabs keepe in the trunkes of the trees, that grow in the Oowes of the Sea, when they find a Cockle that gapeth, they seeke presently some little stone, and very cunningly put it into the Cockle; the Cockle shutteth presently, and not beeing able because of the little stone it hath within, they with their mouthes doe take out the fish and eate it.

There are ten or twelve kinds of Crabs in this Countrie, and as I have said, they are so many in number, and so healthfull, that all are eaten, especially of the Indians, &c.

The Oysters are many, and some are very great, and the meate is as broad as the palme of the hand: in these are some Pearles found very rich, in other smaller are also very fine Pearles found. The Indians in old time came to the Sea for Oysters, and got so many that they made great Hils of the shels, and the fishes they carried away [492] for to eate all the yeere; upon these Hils by the continuance of time, grew great Groves of Trees, and very thicke and high, and the Portugals discovered some, and every day goe discovering others anew, and of these shels they make lime, and of one onely heape was part of the Colledge of the Bay made, the Palaces of the Governour, and many other

buildings, and yet it is not ended, the lime is very white, good for to garnish and lime withall, if it bee in the raine it becommeth blacke, and for to keepe water in Cisternes it is not so sure, but for the rest as good as the stone in Spaine.

There want no Muscles in this Countrie: they serve the Indians and the Portugals for Spoones and Knives, they have a faire silver colour; in them is found some seed Pearle; there is a small kind of them whereon the Sea-guls doe feed, and because they cannot breake them, they have such a naturall instinct that taking them up into the Aire, they let them fall so many times till they breake it, and then they eate them.

The Perewinkles are very tastefull, and good in this Countrie, and some seed Pearle is found in them, and so of the Perewinkles, and of the Muscles there is great store, of many and sundrie kinds.

The greatest Wilkes which are called Guatapiggoaçu, that is, a great Wilke, are much esteemed of the Indians, for of them they make their Trumpets, Furnitures, Beades, Brooches, Earerings, and Gloves for the children, and they are of such esteeme among them, that for one they will give any one person that they have captive: and the Portugals gave in olde time a Crowne for one: they are as white as Ivorie, and many of them are of two quarters broad, and one in length.

The Piraguaig are also eaten, and of the shelles they make their Beades: and for so many fathome they give a person. Of these the Sea casteth up sometimes great heapes, a wonderfull thing. Of Wilkes and Skallops there is great quantitie in this Countrie,

very faire, and to bee esteemed, of sundrie kinds. [493]

They find great store of white stone Corrall under water, it groweth like small Trees all in leaves, and Canes as the red Corrall of India; and if this also were so, there would be great riches in this Countrie, for the great abundance there is of it, it is very white, it is gotten with difficultie, they make lime of it also.

There are great multitudes of Prawnes, because this Coast is almost all environed with shelves, and Rockes; there are also many Sea-ruffes, and other Monsters found in the Concavities of the Rockes, great Cranesses or Crabbes like those of Europe; it seemes there bee none in these parts."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--72-73 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba
116, 226

"These fish [AW: Manatees] for the most part are [73] found in the rivers or bays of the coast, usually where a river or stream runs into the salt water, because they stick their heads out of water and graze upon the herbs which grow in such places, and they eat also the leaves of a tree which is called mangues [mangrove] of which there are many along the banks of the rivers. The inhabitants [AW: the fishermen referred to here may be Portuguese] of the country kill them with harpoons, and also they take some of them in weirs, for they swim into such places with the flood tide, and with the ebb go back again to the sea whence they came."